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The Tory Plot: 8

THE SECOND PART,

Or, a farther

DISCOVERY

OF A

DESIGN

To Alter the Constitution of the

Government,

And to Betray the

PROTESTANT RELIGION.

By Philanax Misopappas.

LONDON;

Printed for N. M. to be Sold by Richard Janeway, 1682,

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TO THE

LOYAL READER

Lthough the First Part of this Discourse Treats of the Tory Plot, only as cunningly couched, and wrapt up in the Addresses and Abhorrences, yet it is not to be imagined it had its beginning There, but that it had its Birth much sooner, as I shall plainly demonstrate in the following Discourse, by many unquestionable and unanswerable Proofs. The Tories indeed talk much of their Loyalty, and make great Boasting of their firm Resolution to Live and Die at the Kings feet, in defense of his Power and Authority, against all manner of Enemies and Opposers what soever, yet there is nothing in the World more plain, then that they are a company of false Loons, that designe the Ruin of the King and the Protestant Religion, even by these specious pretenses of Loyalty, and the many fained promises they daily make his Majesty of standing by him with their Lives and Fortunes; neither has there been any thing in the World more usual, then for the worst Enemies a King has in his whole Court, (who impatiently wait, and greedily long for an opportunity to accomplish his Ruin) to be the greatest flatterers and boasters of their Loyalty, as those who are acquainted with History very well know: It was these fained friends, and pretended Loyalists, that were the fatal Enemies, who contrived and accomplished the deplorable ruin of these renowned Warriors Julius Casar and Charles Duke of Burgundy, and many more, who have I been so infatuated, as to give credit to such wheedling, deceitful, and designing Courtiers. With how much Tory Zeal A. 3: bash:

To the Loyal Reader.

hath the cutting and defacing the Duke of Yorks Picture been improved, to the villifying the Desenting Protestants, as if they were like Tories, of such splenitick and revengeful Natures, that rather then be frustrated of all revenge, they would Stab an Innocent Picture: The next day after it was done, there was a grave Sermon-Reader that wears a Scarf, and thinks himself as Reverend a Don as the best, who enquired of some Gentlemen, whether they heard the News? No said they, what news pray? ha! said he, The Game is begun, the Whigs have defaced the Dukes Picture: But this Canonical Blade was mistaken, for it was not a Protestant, but a Papist that did it, in hopes to exasperate the King and his Royal Highness against the City, as appears since by the seizing of Brooks a Papist, who owned that he was the Manthat did it, before several Witnesses that have sworn the same, and he now stands bound over to answer for it next Selsions.

I have endeavoured in the following Pages, to discover several of the steps whereby this Mystery of Iniquity is advanced; The more secret Springs, and Subornations, and Villanies behind the Courtain, are not unknown, but it may not yet be Seasonable. Indeed the perfess History of Torism will require a Volume, and when accomplished, twill abundantly outvye the Adventures of Cataline; but God be thanked, we want not some Wise and Honest Cicero's to descry, and

(we hope) prevent their Hellish designs.

T is a most certain and infallible Truth, That there hath been a curfed Design for many years -carried on by the Papists, to subvert the Protestant Religion, and utterly root out and extirpate that (as they are pleased to call it) Pestilent Northern Heresse; wherein they had received many Defeats, and met with innumerable Disappointments, which very much heightned their malice and rage, and quickned their defire of Revenge, which they thought must be done quickly, for fear of losing for ever that Opportunity which mightily depended upon the next Successor to the Crown of England: So that about the Years 1677, and --- 78, they formed a most Damnable and Hellish Conspiracy against the Kings Life, and the Protestant Religion, which was managed with fo much Subtilty and Secrefie, and promoted by such vast numbers of all forts and degrees of Papists, that they boasted with much Confidence to their Confederates in France, That they were never in so much probability of succeeding since the Reign of Queen Mary. But this Plot being by the Providence of God discovered and frustrated, the Torics presently entred into a Conspiracy to stifle as soon as possible the Noise of this Plot, and yet at the same time promote the Design and Tendency thereof.

But before I discourse of the Tory's Plot, I shall give the Reader an Impartial Character of them,

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because they would fain disguise themselves, that so they may appear to the World what they are not, viz. The most loyal Subjects and Friends the King has, when indeed they are the direct contrary, as

will eafily appear by what follows.

A TORY is one that pretends to love the King, and wish for his long Life, but secretly hates him, and hopes the Duke of York may out-live him: He is one that rails against all that are not of his dissolute and traiterous humour, as Dissenters and Rebels against the Kings Laws; and yet themselves are the greatest Dissenters and Rebels, for they come less to Church then those they call Dissenters; only with this difference, the one comes not to Church because he attends the Worship and Service of God in some other place, where it is not incumbred with fo many Humane Inventions, which are acknowledged by the Imposers as indifferent, but by him esteemed unnecessary; the other absents himself from Church on far different reasons, either he came not to his Lodging till four or five, or it may be fix or feven in the morning, and so spends the day in sleep, or else he is visiting his Miss, and spending his time in her lascivious Embraces, or else Carowsing with his Tory-Companions, quaffing the Dukes Health, and making the House ring with Huzza's, instead of Pfalms and Hymns; or it may be he comes not to Church, because he is better employ'd in going up and down from one Conventicle to another, to catch at fomething which they may convey to the Authors. of Heraclitus and the Observator, to fill up their next Weeks Pamphlets; and if they meet not with any thing worth their while; yet they do as good Service by disturbing the damn'd Whiggs by their laughing,

laughing, swearing, cursing, and the like; or else he comes not to his Parish Church, because he employs himself in going from one Church to another, and just puts his head in at the Church-doors, hearkens what fubject the Parson is preaching upon, and if he preach up nothing but Hell and Heaven, and a good Life, and press the necessity of Repentance and Reformation, in order to the obtaining of Salvation, away he flings in a rage; D----me, says he, this Fellow's Whiggefi'd; and then away he runs to another: and to be fure he fails not to visit Guild-hall-Chappel, and other Churches, where any of the City-Magi-strates usually frequent, and if they meet with any of the high-flown Crape-Gown-Men, that thunder briskly against the Dissenters, affirming them equally as bad or worse then the Papists, and makes the Church eccho with the roaring found of Forty One, and Forty Eight, away he goes huffing, and cries, D---me, this is a brave Fellow, he is a true Tory, it is great pity but he should be promoted.

He is more disloyal, and a greater Rebel, then those they would represent as such; for he breaks the Laws more, and violates more Statutes in one day, then the other doth in his whole Life; only with this difference, the Dissenter doth not obey some Statutes about Uniformity in Religion, because (as he apprehends at least) they command something contrary to the Laws of God, but the other lives in a daily contempt and violation of divers Laws that do (as themselves confess) exactly agree and correspond with the Laws of God, viz. those against Swearing, Whoring, Drunkenness, Drinking of Healths, Gaming, breaking the Sabbath, with abundance more of the like nature. A Tory is one that esteems him the

best

best Subject who displays his Loyalty by damning the Kings best Friends, and drinking Healths to the utter Confusion of those who were most instrumental in the Kings Restauration, and him the best Protestant that makes it his business to promote Protestancy by advancing Popery, and undertakes to secure the Protestant Faithby indeavouring to advance a Popish Defender of it. In a word a Tory is a Monstrous and prodigious kind of Animal, that looks like the illiterate brood of those mungrel Samaritans, whose Religion was compounded of fearing the Lord, and ferving their own Gods; for he Worships Christ, and yet Adores Anti-Christ; he pretends to imbrace the Doctrines of God, but yet prefers the Traditions of men before them; he professes the Gospel, but yet indeavours to the uttermost of his power to eclips the light, and hinder the Progress thereof. Having thus given you the Character of a Tory, I will next give you an account of the Plot and Conspiracie he is carrying on against the King and Government, and the Protestant Religion.

The Tory Plot seems to have Commenced before the Discovery of the Popish Plot, and that they embraced the Interest of Rome much earlier than 1679. and lent them a lifting hand in the management of their Plot, as well as in the stifling thereof: For it cannot be imagined with any probability of Reason, that all those who were in the Year 1661. imployed to Sham a Plot upon the Presbyterians, which was industriously carried on in no less than 16 Counties, were Papists. But having sailed in that, their next Plot was to persuade and wheedle the King into a belief that he was an Absolute Monarch, and had an uncontrolable right to dispose

dispose of all Persons and Things within his Dominions, according to the Dictates of his own Will, which is not to be bounded by any Laws whatfoever; to which end there were feveral Tracts. Written and Printed for to prove that William the First, commonly called the Conqueror, made a complear Conquest of England, and divided in between himself and his Normans; which is notorioully falle, as appears by the Formality used at his Coronation, when the Arch-Bishop demanded of the people whether they were willing to have William to be their King? which needed not to have been done if he had made fuch an Absolute Conquest as they would fuggest: it appears also by the Coronation Oath which was then given him by the Arch-Bishop of York, which take as follows.

First, I will defend the Churches of God, and all its Pastors. Secondly, I will Interdict Rapines, and all injustice to all orders of men. Thirdly, I do promise, and will command, that in all Judgments Justice and Mercy shall be mingled together, to the end that God who is the Omnipotent Judge of the world, and Ruleth over all, may be pleased out of his infinite Compassion to be propitiously good and merciful to us all. Fourthly, That I will Govern both the English and French by the same equality of Law, without re-

spect to either.

Others to prove Monarchy to be Jure Divino, from whence they would infer two things. First, That the King may Rule and Govern how he pleases, either with or without the Peoples Representatives. Secondly, That by reason of this Divine Right, it is utterly unlawful for any, yea for the King himself to attempt the least Alteration whatsoever in the

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Line of Succession to the Crown, how weighty foever the Reasons may be for which they pretend to make the Alteration; yet those confident Asserters of the Divine Right of Kings, have not been so kind as to oblige the World with fo much as one fingle instance of any one Government, that ever sprang up in the whole Universal World, that was not founded either upon the Conquest of the Prince, or the Choice of the people, or both. Many when they consider for whose, and what Interest this is defigned, and who are the managers of it; it fills them with amazement and confusion, and they cannot but admire that persons who pretend to be Pillars of the Protestant Religion, should lend a helping hand towards the overthrow and subversion of the famous Structure they pretend to uphold: but when I consider that it is within the memory of many yet living, how impudently they affronted the Almighty to his Face, by procuring Books of Debauchery to be Read in the Places, and at the Time of Divine Worship, I must confess I do not wonder at it; yet as bad as they are, one thing I have to fay in their commendation, they are Pious Souls, great admirers of Grace, still wishing and waiting for it, and even languishing for the blessed time when it will descend to them.

Among the rest of those High-Flown Blades, see a little out of the Famed Doctor Parker, Chaplin to the late Arch-Rishop of Canterbury, who very Gravely affirms, That the Supream Magistrate is invested with a Power to Govern and Conduct the Consciences of his Subjects in matters of Religion, which is subject to his Dominion as well as other things, and to bind them to that Religion which he apprehends

most

most advantagious to the Publick Peace and Tranquility; for in Cases and Disputes of Publick concernment, private menare not properly Sur Jaris, they have no power over their own Actions, they are not to be directed by their own Judgments, or determined by their own Wills, but by the Commands and Determinations of the Publick Conscience; for God hath appointed Soveraigns to be his. Trustees and Officials to act and determine in moral Vertues and Pious Devotion, according to all accidents and emergencies of Affairs, to assign new parti-culars of the Divine Law, and to declare new bounds of right or wrong (Except the Succession to the Crown) which the Law of God neither doth nor can limit, and that this investiture was inherent in Princes, by an antecedent right to Christ. There were innumerable of these Flatterers, some of which since the Plot filled most of their Pages with Arguments, to prove that neither the King nor the Parliament, no nor both in Conjunction, have power lawfully to alter the Succession to the Crown, and they were for very angry with the Parliaments for attempting it, that I very well remember after the Dissolution of one of the Parliaments, there came out one of the most impudent and audacious Libels against the Covernment that ever the Sun faw, I have almost forgot the name of it, it was a very cramp one, Is think they Baptized it by the name of the Loyal' Apostrophe; it was a kind of sawcy Petition, or arogant Address to the King.

That since he had tried Parliaments so often, and still found them so contrary to his Inclinations, he would at last rouze up himself, and assume that power that God and Nature had given him, and for the future throw

off Parliaments as intolerable and insufferable Fetters to the Heroic and magnanimous Designs of Princes, and therefore no longer to be indured; assuring His Majefty, that if he would venture to try this experiment, he should thereby procure more Friends than he could Create Enemies, and draw over more to his Interest from one fide, then he should lose by it on the other. With abundance more such stuff, which if any have a mind to see, I refer them to the Pamphlet it self, and yet these very persons have the impudence to Monopo-life Loyalty to themselves, calling themselves Loy-allists, or the Loyal Party, swearing D---'em, they are for the Government as it is by Law Establisht, as if the Parliament were no part of the Constitu-tion of our Government. Now if any man have a Plot against any part or Member of my Body, I should account him an enemy to my whole body, al-though their design should be only against my little Finger.

Upon the discovery of the Popish Plot, the Tories could only help them by simpathising with them, and bearing part of the grief for that unhappy miscarriage, however it was not long before they agreed what measures to take in helping the Papists off with their Plot, and Translate it upon the Whiggs; but according to the Proverb first creep and then go; at first they only wished the Witnesses were not too sierce in their accusations; and then they would insinuate that it was very improbable that the Papists should have such a Plot ready to be Executed, yet none of the Commissions or Arms found, and when Coalman and the Jesuits died, protesting their Innocency, this was laid hold on presently, and improved to the best advantage, as if the dying Protestation

testation of a Papist, whereby he hopes to escape the doleful pains of Purgatory, and pals immediatly without any more ado into a Fools Paradice, were a sufficient ground for a Protestant to believe infallibly that there was no Plot, although Coalman and some of the rest, their own Letters which they acknowledged were of their own hand-writing, gave their last dying Speeches the lye, for which reason, though it may be evidence sufficient to invalidate the Truth of the Plot in general, and clear their several Innocencies in particular, in the apprehensions of

Tories, yet not of Protestants.

Another thing laid hold on by the Tories to procure a disbelief of the Popish Plot, was several of the Conspirators impudently denying any kind ofknowledge of their Accusers, affirming that they never faw them before, or not above once, and that without having any acquaintance or converse with them; and this they would audaciously affirm, with the most solemn Protestations, Oaths, and Asseverations imaginable: Why now, fays Tory, can any thing in the World be more plain then this? They do not know these men, they never saw them in their lives before: But hold a little, Tary, let us fee how you can acquit them of these Contradictions; Berry and Hill affirm that they never faw Gerald, yet it was proved at their Trials that they had frequent meetings with him at the Plow Alehouse, and Hill himself acknowledged before the Council he did know him. Grove and Fennick think they might have seenOats, but both affirm they never had any acquaintance with him, yet afterwards one acknowledged he lent him mo. ney, and the other that he paid it for him, and that he had been several times in Company with them

both.

both. My Lord Stafford at his Trial and death, folemnly Protested he never spake with Dugdale but once, and that in publick too, about a Foot Boy, or fome fuch business; yet there were no less then Eleven Affidavits produced, that this Lord had frequent Conversation with Mr. Dugdale in private; and was very familiar with him. And at his death he renounced all hope of Salvation, if he, or any else as he knew of, were guilty of the Crimes laids to his Charge; yet a Letter was found and feized in Mr. Astons Study at Texal, Dated Oct. 8. 1678. Wherein were these words: My Lord, the Plot is discovered, and we are all undone, I am going into Shropshire to stifle it as much as I can, and I pray do you the same in Staffordsbire. Subscribed Stafford. From whence we may learn how well Tory and Papists

are agreed in their attempts to stifle the Plot.

What was he but a Tory, (Iam confident he will not say he is a Papist) that took Mr. Bedloe into his Closer, and asked him whether the Duke of Buckingham, or the Lord Shaftsbury, or any Member of the House of Commons, had desired him to say any thing against him, and to tell him who they were, and he would reward him, defiring to know if he would desist from giving Evidence against the Lords in the Tower, and telling him he might for fo doing have a great Sum of Money and live in another Country, either Geneva, Sweden, or New-England, and he should have what Money he would ask for, to maintain him there. But he not fucceeding, another undertakes the management of the Plot, viz. R-who like old Hody and the rest of the Tory-crew, pretended to be mighty defirous of a full difcovery of the Popish Plot, and by all means would have

the Conspirators Prosecuted with the uttermost severity that the Law would afford: and when and wherefoever he was with Mr. Bedloe in publick, no man more forward than he in perfwading him to make a full discovery of the Plot, without sparing any person whatsoever. Who would think, to have heard this man talk at this rate, that he had been one of the Papists Emissaries, and a Factor for Rome? yet so he was, for the sly Tory, when he got Mr. Bedloe alone, with the most powerful Arguments imaginable, being all of them tipt with Gold, pleaded the cause of the Lords in the Tower, who had retained him for their side, and passionatly intreated Mr. Bedloe to dock and mince his Evidence: Telling him it was not fafe to run at the whole Herd, and therefore he would advise him as he was his Friend, and one for whom he had a very great kindness, not to be so hot, but a little more easy in his Evidence against the Lords, Powis, Peter and Stafford, with Sir Henry Tichburn, affuring him he should for this service have an Estate of my Lord Staffords in Gloucester-sbire, for I have, said he, orders from him to draw up a Blank Deed, which I engage my life for it, he shall sign within ten days after his discharge, besides other noble rewards he was to receive from the other Lords. And at present, says he, I have orders from them to supply you with what mony you have occasion for, and accordingly Mr. Redloe received from him at feveral times abou: fifty fix Guinies. But Mr. Agent resolved to get fomothing by the Defendent as well as the Plantiff, and therefore he told Mr. Bedloe that for this service which he should do him in raising his Fortune, he could do no less then give him one Hundred Pound

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per annum, out of every Thousand pound per annum, he should get by this Service.

Wer't not for love I bear unto thy Goine; Wor would I with such horrid Treasons hold, Won't they rewarded with such heaps of Gold.

And now Tory supposing he had by these large promises brought Mr. Bedloe to his Bow, demands. of him an Account of what he would fay against: the Lords; and he presently told him, and when he spoke any thing that was home, Tory would tell him of it; and defire him to make it more easy. This Paper dictated by Bedloe, and corrected by himself, he carries to the Lords in the Tower, but brought back from them another Paper, which athis Tryal he himself own'd, far different from what: they two had concluded on before, wherein Bedloes Evidence against the Lords in the Tower was so. curtail'd that it signified just nothing at all, (yet I'do. not question but their Historians make good use of it to deceive other Nations at present, and our own. hereafter) all this was so plainly proved upon him, that he had nothing wherewith to excuse himself, but this Idle Ridiculous Flam, That Bedloe proposed the matter to him first, and he good man designed? not to stifle any thing of Truth, but only to prevent his drawing upon himself the Guilt of Perjury and innocent bloods.

Fon see, disloyal Torics never did as yet; By Plots to stifle Plots; want either love or wit.

One of those Tory blades, a Member of the House of Commons, was so hot and fiery in the management of this Tory Plot, that he affirmed they were all Sons of Whores and lying Rogues that faid: there was a Popish Plot; for which he was called to an account by the Commons, and by Order of the House sent to the Tover and expell'd the House; and L'Estrange, Scribler-general to the whole Society of Tories, forms a Plot against the discovery of the Plot by Dr. Oates, which he prosecutes with all imaginable eagerness, in that which he ealls his Further Discovery, and innumerable other Pamphlets of the like tendency, in some of which he indeavours to bring his Majesty into an ill opinion of the Citizens of London, by representing them as the basest and most disloyal persons in all his Dominions, affirming that a Citizens skull is good for nothing but to try the mettle of a Souldiers Sword? upon. And to bring the greater Odium upon the Whiggs, they are fiercely charged with the Murder of Dr. Sharp Archbishop of St. Andrews, although the Barbarous and Execrable fact was not perpetrated by Whiggs but Toryes, for Hixfown the principal Murtherer was a base vild profligate fellow, and so far from a Whig, that he was scarcely admitted to the Society of any fober men, notwithstanding which he was a little before this Assassination the Bishops great Favorite, but having conceived some displeasure against him, he imprisoned and otherwife dealt severely with him, whereat he was so much inraged, that he resolved on, and acted that inhumane Murther, in revenge of those personal injuries he pretended the Bishop had done him. The Tory-Plot had fuch good fuccess, that the Popish. Plote

Plot began to be every where discredited, and a Presbyterian Plot to be more generally believed, whereupon the hopes of the Popish Conspirators began to revive, that all their deligns would at last be effected, notwithstanding the many disappointments they had hitherto met withal; Wherefore they imployed one Mr. Edward Fitz-Harris an Irish Papist, who had been formerly acquainted with, Mr. Everard, when they were both in the French Kings Service, to go to him, and by pretending abundance of kindness for him, renew his acquaintance with him again, which he did, and having prepared his, way by feveral preceding difcourses, upon February 21. 1681. He put him upon writing a Pamphlet, to Libel and Scandalize the King, Allienate the hearts of his Subjects, raise a Rebellion, and fet us together by the Ears, that we being in confusion at home, might not be able to oppose the French King in his designs on Flanders and Holland, which as foon as he had fubdued, he might then have made an easy. Conquest of England.

Fitz-Harris gave Everard some heads and instructions by word of Mouth for the drawing up this Libel, and the next day Fitz-Harris came to his Chamber again, and having perused what Everard had drawn up, he gave him further instructions to this purpose, viz. That he must represent the King as a Pabist, which might easily be proved by his espousing the Duke of Yorks interest, and presering known Papiles with abundance of such Treatonable stuff, which was to be concluded with exciting the people to Rebellion; advising them to blow the Trumperbouldy. This Libel was to have

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been

been Printed in the name of all the Nonconformits, and to be fent by the Peny-post to the Protesting Lords, and the leading men of the House of Commons, who were to be taken up as foon as they had received it, that so being fearched it might have been found about them. Great was the expectations of the Papists from this Plot, expecting as great a thing from it as they had done from that which was unhappily stifled in Dame Celiers Meal-Tub; but this Plot under-went the same fate as the rest had done, it was discovered, and Fitz-Harris seized and sent to Ne -gate; but that which was still worse, he confest his being Guilty of what he was charged with, and made several other very considerable discourses in Relation to the Popish Plot, whereby they looked upon themselves as quite undone, unless they could find out some way or other to Invalidate this Evidence of Fitz-Harris's, and therefore all hands to work, and the Tories were no. less busic in this work, then the Papist, for when ever they came in Company where Fitz-Harris was spoken of, why truely, faith Tony, I know not what to think of this fellows Evidence, its greatly fufpected that the Lord Howard of Escrike hath been tampering with him: and whilst Mr. Fitz-Harris. lay in the Tower under Sentence of Condemnation; a Paper was written, which after his Execution was Published under the Title of the Confession of Edward Fitz-Harris, the very defign and tendancy: whereof, was to overthrow the belief of a Popillo Plot, and perswade the World into a firm belief of a Protestant one, and so admirably was it framed and ingeniously contrived, for the proving a Pros testant Conspiracy, that there was hardly one lines

of the whole Paper that was not accommodated for that purpose, and yet it was not a Papist but a Tory that Midwised it into the World, and to procure it the more belief and credit, vouch'd it upon the Faith of Christian, and the word of a Minister of the Gospel; how truely, let the Reader judge

by what follows.

The Confession tells us that Fitz-Harris was no further concerned in the Libel for which he was convicted, then as imployed to give the King notice of things of that nature (he would have done well to have named by whom he was imployed) and as for that part of it which he left with Everard, he received it of my Lord Howard, (as if this Libel which the framer of the Confession would insinuate, was drawn up by the Presbyterians, was divided into several Pieces, and my Lord Howard only intrusted with one of them)

(1.) Yet the Evidence given at his Trial was very full and clear, that he himself dictated the matter of that Libel, Corrected it, made additions to it, and that at his own request Everard drew it up into form, which is something more then being

meerly imployed to find it out.

(2.) When he was in Newgate, he complained to the Sheriffs, that he was pressed with promise of a Pardon to accuse the Lord Howard and Shaftsbury of that Libel, and was so importuned thereunto, that he sell on his knees, and begg'd he might not be any further pressed in that matter, for he protested before God that they knew nothing of it. And Mrs. Fitz-Harris by a Deposition upon Oath August the 15, 1681. affirms that her Husband a little before his Execution told her that there had been

great

great offers made him, if he would at first have charged the aforesaid Libel-upon the Earl of Shaftsbury, and my Lord Howard, and advised her to do it as the only means left to fave his life, 'yet he protested at the same time they were wholly Innocent. She likewise deposed that a certain Gentleman, assured her she should have what money she pleased, if she would accuse the Earl of Shaftsbury as Author of that Libel. Nay Fitz-Harris himself the very night before his Execution, wrote a Paper to his Wife, wherein he tells her by whom he was advised to accuse them, and other Gentlemen of the said Libel, and that it was the promise of a Pardon that had prevailed upon him to do it; but he finds he is deluded, and declares before God that they were innocent, and he had wronged them in accusing them.

Saith the Framer of the Confession, The Lord Howard told me of a delign to feize the King, and carry him into the City, and there detain him till he had condescended to their desires. Heyns and my self were privy to this design, and had several meetings with the Lord Howard. The delign of this Plot, as Father Hawkings tells you, was to oblige the King to call a Parliament, which should sit till the Bill of Exclusion, against the Duke was past, all evil Councellors were removed, and men of their chusing put into places of trust, the Militia fettled, the Navy put into good hands, all Grievances redressed, and all things ordered according to their own liking, and then the Bishops and other of the Clergy should have suffered severely. Those ingaged in this delign were men of Interest, and had 60000 men at Command in a very short time. And

And faith he, Fitz-Harris told me himself was to have Commanded a Company of Foot, John Oneal, and Brian Heyns, each of them another, and that a fourth person, whose name he purposely concealed, was to have Commanded a Man of War.

Besides the improbability that my Lord Howard should be so infatuated to discover an Affair of this Nature (if there had been any such thing) to a company of poor Indigent, Shabby, Debauched Irosh Papists, who were no way capable either by their Councel, Interest, or Contributions to promote such a Design, but must be supposed to betray it; for besides their indigency, and their hopes of raising their Fortunes thereby, there is no man whose reason is free and not Bribed by Interest, but may easily imagine that Papists would undoubtedly look upon the discovery of another Protestant Plot as the most effectual means to turn the Sword of Justice from those of their own Religion, and procure its being sheathed in the Bowels of those whom they always esteemed their implacable Enemies.

Pray tell us, if Fitz-Harris had so many meetings with the Lord Howard as the Framer of this Confession pretends he had, why doth he not give us a better account of this pretended Army, and tell who were to be the Commanders, where its Magazines; and where it was to have been Mustered; and not sham us with an idle sam of shabby Irish Bogtrotters, who were to Command in this Army, without naming any other but only a man in the Moon, for whom, being in hast, he could not think of a name, and therefore was forced to conceal it, as if our English Nobility and Centry would be so wicked as to form a Rebellion, and ex-

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pend their Estates to Raise an Army; and yet be so silly as to bestow the Command of it upon a company of beggerly Irish Ragamussins, and reserve themselves and Friends to stop Bottles with, or perhaps to Trail a Pike under the Command of those Irish Heroes. And why did not the Doctor, since he boasts so much of his Loyalty, examine Fitz-Harris strictly, when he found him in so good a vein of Discovering, and Labour to get out of him the particulars of this Conspiracy, and not be put off with such a tale of a Tub in general only, and then have discovered all to Authority.

The Contessor tells us that the Sheriss came to him with a token from my Lord Honard, and gave him great incouragement from him, that is he would but discover so much of the Plot as amounted to the introducing the R.C. or if he would but find out any that would criminate the Queen, or R. H. or make but a plausible story to confirm the Plot, then the Parliament would restore him to his Fathers

Estate, &c.

And yet the Sheriffs will severally depose, that they never saw nor heard from my Lord Howard, in any kind, while Fitz-Harris was in Newgate, and that Bethel never saw Fitz-Harris in all his life, till the ninth of March, which was four days after his sirst Confession, in reference to the Popish Plot, to the Secretaries of State; and had not then seen him neither, had not Fitz-Harris sent for him: and Cornish never saw him till the sixth of March, which was after the Secretaries Examination too, and then discoursed him only in the presence of Capt. Richardson, who can testifie the fallness of this Paragraph.

In the next place he tells us that Sir Robert Clayton,

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Sir George Treby, and the Sheriffs put him upon what he faid about the Popish Plot, and that Sir George Treby swore God D--me, if you will but say so, we have enough that will swear it; and that he being Fettered, &c. complied with them.

But, besides its being notorious to all those that have any knowledge of Sir George Treby, that he doth not use to swear at all, much less to use that Tory, Imprecation; can any man imagine he would be fuch a preposterous Fool as to speak these words? And discover to an Irish Papist, whom he had never feen before, that he and his Friends had a pack of Perjured Villans that would fwear what soever they would have them. Besides, if they had such a parcel of Knights of the Post to swear, what need was there then to tamper with Fitz-Harris to fay it? especially , fince he had made one Confession to the Secretaries of State, before either of the Sheriffs came near him, and had made three Confessions to them before Sir George Treby, or Sir Robert Claiton spoke a word to him; these considerations, and Fitz-Harris being never Fettered in Newgate, and thanking the Sheriffs, at the place of Execution, for their civility to him; may plainly demonstrate this Confession to be a meer sham: It is to be noted also, That Narrative Smith, otherwise Barry, was one of the most material Evidences against him, and if there were any fuch thing as my Lord. Howards transacting in or about that Libel, why doth he not oblige his Tory Friends with a discovery thereof. But the truth is this Confession looks as like a Romance as Palmerine of England, or Don Belleanis of Greece.

Was not Mr. Gr—— Mr. B_{ℓ} —— and Mr. B_{ℓ} —— that undertook the management of the Plot, to

procure Captain Henry Wilkinson to be a witness against the Lord Shaftsbury, and to prove the Protestant Conspiracy, Tories? I am sure they will not fay they are Papists; and yet how eagerly did they profecute the Plot, following him from time to time, and still added to the promifed reward, although it was very large at first, hoping thereby to allure .him; and when this would not do, did they not imitate the Divil in his first Temptation, allureing his Wife to infnare him? and when they could not prevail, did they not in revenge swear High Treafon against him? nor will the Authors of Heraclitus, and the Observator, be willing to be taken for any other then Tories, and yet how hard did they Labor at it for several weeks together in malicious Libels, to bespatter and ridicule the information of Captain Wilkinson, and bring it in a general discredit, making people believe it was altogether sictious? Nor are they all Papists who have indeavoured to decry and Sham the Murther of Sir Edmond Bury Godfrey, and indeavoured to free the Papists from: the Guilt of that inhumane Murther, by Murthering him over again in his Reputation, and making him the Barbarous Assassinate of himself.

I think by this all men may see, ... Whose Friends it is the Tories be...

Were there not abundance of Tories, as well as Papists, imbarked in the design of swearing Sodomy against the Duke of Buckingham, hoping by that Plot to remove that obstacle out of their way? let: those that doubt of it, consult the several Tryals in Westminster-Hall on that account. Was it not a Tory that with an impudence beyond that of the Jesuits,

affirmed in a late Libel, that there never was any thing more exactly proved nor nothing can be more unquestionable, and free from disputes, than that the Affociation was seized in the Earl of Shaftsburies Closset, and yet Gwyn himself does not swear positively it was so. But grant it was found there, is it reasonable, or was it ever known that any man was questioned for a loose Paper without any Hand to it, found in his Study, that cannot be proved to this day, nor ever will, that it did any way belong to him, or that he ever saw or read it himself, or showed it to, or conferred with any one else about it; nor is it to be proved, notwithstanding all this clamor and noise the Abhorring Tories have made about the dismal and fatal consequences of this sign or Act upon it, or any thing like it. This Triumphant Tory has the Confidence to declare in defiance of Parliaments, that he would have the days of Dissolving the two last Parliaments kept as Anniversary Festivals, in commemoration of the great deliverance which was thereby obtained, for those who were incompassed with danger whilst they were in Session.

Pray who were they that raised the fatal storm against the Earl of Argile? And what might be the design thereof? Since he is a person who hath always approved himself a most Loyal Subject, cleaving to his Soveraigns Interest with such an unshaken Resolution that the most apparent dangers on the one hand, nor the highest preferments on the other were able to alter it, but he drew the Sword in his Majesties defence, and afferted the right of his Soveraign with the peril of his Life, against his nearest Relations; and that too when the Kings Fortune was at the lowest Ebb. From his very youth he made it the chief business of his Life to serve

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his Majesty, and with all imaginable constancy appeared in his Majesties Service, especially in times of Difficulty, having never joyn'd or complyed in the least with any interest, or party whatsoever contrary to his Majesties Authority, but hath always served him in his own way, and that so much to his Majesties content, that the Earl received not a frown

from him in Thirty years. His first appearance in the world was to serve His Majesty as Collonel of his Foot Guard, and though at that time all the Commissions were given out by the Parliament, yet he refused to serve without a Commission from his Majesty; and after the missortune of Worcester, wherein his Majesty was utterly overthrown, he still continued in Arms for his Majesties Service, when Scotland was over-run by the Usurpers, and did then make some opposition to them, by taking some of the Castles they had garifoned in Argylesbire, and taking and killing three hundred of them in one day: After which he joyned with others that had Commissions from his Maje. sty, and stood out till the last. It is well known that he was for his Loyalty to his Prince kept in Prison till his Majesties happy Restoration. And in the year 1666. wlien the Rebellion broke out at Pentland-Hills, upon a bare Advertisement thereof, without any Order either from the Council or General, the intercourse being stopp'd, he brought together two thousand men for his Majesties Service, in order to the crushing that Rebellion. And when he met with a great deal of trouble upon the account of his Neighbours being rebelliously in Arms, and he had Commissions upon both publick and private accounts, he carried it dutifully to His Majesty, and performed what was commanded him, with a just moderation, as he is able to prove under the hands of his very

enemies.

enemies by many unquestionable Demonstrations. And in this last Parliament in Scotland, he shewed an extraordinary forwardness to serve His Majesty and the Royal Family in afferting vigorously the Lineal Legal Succession of the Crown, and took a peculiar care to have it expressed in the Commissions of the Shires, and Borroughs, in which he had any interest; Nor was any one more forward in that Parliament, for offering sufficient supplies to his Majesty, and his Successor, neither did any manmore readily concur, to bind the Land-lords for the Tenants, although he was Principally concerned, and to his lasting Fame he had such success in his indeavours, to keep his Tenants from Rebellion, that he always kept them firm in their Obedience

to his Majesty.

Yet this Earl, notwithstanding this, is, for one supposed fault, viz. The taking a Test with a very short Explanation for the satisfying his own Conscience in some material points, is accused of High Treason, although a positive resusing to take the Tell was not High Treason, but High Misdemeanor only, neither could his continued steadfastness to his Majesties interest, the many services he had done, and the many Hardships he had suffered for his Soveraign, no nor yet his being forward in promoting the Duke of York's interest, in the last Parliament, be able to prevent his being condemned to lose his head, notwithstanding the Council themselves had made an Explication thereof, as had also great numbers of the Conformable Clergy; and for the Readers Satisfaction, we shall here set down the Explications; and leave them to Judge where the Treafon lyeth Couched in the one, more then in the other.

The Earl of Argyle's Interpretation or Explanation of the Oath-Test, for which he was Tried and Cast as Guilty of High-Treason.

Have considered the Test, and am willing to give Obedience so far as I can: I am consident the Parliament never intended to impose contrary Oaths; and therefore I think no Man can explain it but for himself, and reconcile it as it is genuine, and agree in its own sence. And I take it in so far as it is consistent with it self mand the Protestant Religion: And I declare I mean not to bind up my self in my Station, and in a Lawful way to reach and endeavour any alteration, I think to the advantage of Church or State, and repugnant to the Protestant Religion and my Loyalty: and this I understand as a part of my Oath.

The Explanation of the Councel as it was Published, Nov.21. 1681. in the Gazette.

Edinburgh, Nov. 3. His Majesties Privy Council here have made the following Act concerning the Test.

TOr as much as some have entertained Jealousies and Prejudices Tagainst the Oath and Test appointed to be taken by all Persons in Publick trust, Civil, Ecclesiastick for Military, in this Kingdom, by the Sixth Act of his Majesties Third Parliament, as if thereby they were to sware to every Proposition or Clause of the confession of Faith therein mentioned, or that Invasion were by it made upon the Intrinsick Spiritual Power of the Church, or Power of the Keys; or as if the present Episcopal Government of this National Church by Law Established, were thereby exposed to the hazard of Alteration or subversion, all which are far from the Intention or Design of the Parliaments imposing this Oath, and from the Genuine Sence & meaning thereof: Therefore his Royal Highness, his Majesties High Commissioner, and the Lords of the Privy Council, do allow, Authorize & Impower the Arch Bishops and Bishops, to administer this Oath and Test to the Ministers in their respective Diocesses, in this express Sence, as the Sence of the Parliament. 1. That

1. That though the Confession of Faith ratified in Parliament, 1567. was framed in the Infancy of our Reformation, and deserves its due praise; yet by the Test we do not sware to every Proposition or Clause therein contained, but only to the true Protestant Religion founded upon the Word of God, contained in that Confession as it is opposed to Popery and Phanaticism.

2. That by the Test or any Clause therein contained, no Invasion or Incroachment is made or intended upon the Intrinsick Spiritual Power of the Church, or Power of the Keyes, as it was exerced by the Apostles, and the most pure and Primitive, in the Three first Centuries after Christ, and which is still reserved intirely to the Church

Episcopal.

3. That the Oath and Test is without any prejudice to the Government of this National Church, which is declared by the first Act of the Second Session of his Majesties first Parliament, to be most agreeable to the Word of God, and most suitable to Monarchy, and which upon all Occasions, his Majestie hath declared he will inviolably and unalterably preserve. And do appoint the Arch-Bishops and Bishops to require the Ministers in their respective Diocesses, with their first conveniency, to obey the Law in swearing and subscribing the aforesaid Test; with Certification that the Resulters shall be esteemed Persons disaffected to the Protestant Religion, and to his Majesties Government; and that the Punishment appointed by the aforesaid Sixth Act of his Majesties Third Parliament, shall be impartially and without delay inslicted upon them.

We shall here give the Reader an Account of what hath been observed by some from the Councils Explanation of the Test: you must understand by the Confession mentioned in the Test, that Confession of Faith which was drawn up by the first-Resormers, and ratified by King James in the Parliament holden in Scotland in the Year 1567. from the Preamble of the Explanatory they observe, that others besides the Earl of Argyle had entertained Jealousies & Prejudices against the said Oath and Test.

2. That their Lordships were not Ignorant of those Jealoufies, nor that many of the Kings good Subjects were in the number of those who were prejudiced against the foresaid Oath and Test, whose weakness their Lordships were willing to gratifie

by condescending to an Explanation.

From the First Head they observe,

1. That they can be no Protestants, who scruple the taking the Oath and Test upon that Account, since it was they that at first formed and composed the Confession, and never Questioned or scrupled Subscribing to the whole; for from the beginning of the Reformation it was that which they contended for and Triumphed in as their Glory, and procured it to be enacted, that whosever opposed it should not be taken for Members of their Church.

2. That they can be no other but Papifts that scruple it upon this Account, since they alwayes from the beginning of the Reformation did, and to this Day do, abhor it and refuse Subscription to it, except such only as have from their Confessors an Indulgence to subscribe any thing, whereby they may be render-

ed the more capable of serving the Papal Interest.

3. That in this Explanation there is large Provision made for P-tender Consciences; First, by affirming that by the Test they do not sware to every Proposition or Clause contained in the Confession, and yet not mentioning to how many, or to how few they do Swear, or to which Clauses they are bound to Swear, and to which they are not; and all Men may well imagine that the Papists being thus left at their Liberty, will be indulgent enough to themselves, and Swear to very few that touch their beloved Principles; but will have the Impudence to lay hold on this Explanation as their greatest happiness, in making the Test as easie as they can desire. Secondly, In that we are to Swear to the True Protestant Religion therein contained, as it is founded on the Word of God, and as it is opposed to Popery and Fanaticism. Now this Affirmative leaves things at as much uncertainty as the former Negative. For first, some will make all things that agree not with their humour to be Popery, and others will have nothing to be so that agrees with theirs. Some will make all things Fanaticism, and some will make nothing so. And then it necessarily follows, that to Swear to the Confession so far only as it is opposed to these, is to Swear to every thing or nothing. Secondly, to Swear to the Confession so far as it is founded on the Word of God, is no more than any Man will Swear. A Papilt will Swear to Protestantism thus far, for he hath a two-

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fold Word of God, a written and an unwritten Word, he hatha Scriptural and Traditional Word of God; and he is not fuch a Fool, as to exclude himself from Honours, Offices and preferments, for a filly Word called Protestantism; let him be obliged to Sware to it no further than as it is agreeable to the Word of God, and he will be content to do that without the least Hesitation whatfoever: And fo will a Protestant Subscribe to the Council of Trent, and a Nonconformist to the Liturgy, so far as they are agreeable to the Word of God. (If this be not a leaving every Man to explain for himself, with a Witness, I am mistaken.) Thirdly, This Comment destroys the Text, and the Explanation overthrows the Design of the Test: for the Design, or the pretended Design of the Test, is to secure the Protestant Religion, which Protestant Religion, is contained in this Confession of Faith, and this Confession of Faith is supposed to be founded on the Word of God. But fayes the Explanation, we are not obliged to subscribe to every Clause and Proposition therein, but only to the True Protest ant Religion contained in the Confession, so far as it is founded on the Word of God, and opposed to Popery and Fanaticism; whereas there is nothing in the World more plain, than that the Confession is the Touch-stone, the Test and Standard of the Protest ant Religion in that Kingdom, and hath been owned as such ever since the Reformation of the Church of Scotland. Fourthly, All that profess the Christian Religion, do pretend, that their Principles are founded on the Scriptures, only they differ in the Explication thereof; to prevent which evil, the first Reformers in Scotland, (and so in England and other Churches too) labour'd to reduce the Principles of Religion contained in the Scriptures to a Certainty, by drawing up the Heads of their Faith into certain Articles which they own as their belief from Gods Word: But now comes this lax Interpretation, which not infifting upon the Truth of the National Confession of Faith, enjoyns Men to Swear to it not as Consonant to Gods Word, but to far as it is so: And faith, We are not obliged to Swear that every Clause and Proposition thereof contains found Doctrine, but fuch as are founded on the Word of God: And yet which they are, it prudently Conceals.

And to conclude, are they not Tories that are now labouring

with fo much industry to free the Papist from the Odium and Guilt of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey's Death? and have not the same Men employ'd themselves in Papal Interest, and endeavoured to the uttermost of their power to sham the Popish-Plot, and procure the belief of a Protestant one ever fince the first Discovery of the Popish-Plot? if any doubt of this, if they will but take the trouble to look over Thompson's Intelligences & other Libels published by him, they will there find innumerable instances and undeniable demonstrations that Thompson has been indefatigable in his attempts of that nature. And as for Jack Farwel he also embraced the same Interest as soon as his Com-Rogue Thompson, as will appear by this Instance. It is well known that Sir Edmondbury Godfrey being Murdered by the Papifts for doing his duty, and endeavouring with as much Zeal to make a full discovery of the Plot, as the Tories have done to stifle it; Sir William Waller was put into Commission, and as he supplied his Place, fo he followed his Example in Protecuting the discovery of the Plot, with an unwearied diligence and an undaunted resolution; whereby instead of procuring love and respect for his Loyalty to the Kings Majesty and the Protestant Religion, he procured nothing but hatred and malice from the Tories, in whose esteem Wakeman, Grove, or Fennick, were brave fellows if compared with Waller: and I remember very well that the Day before the Choosing Burgesses for Westminster, to sit in the last Westminster Parliament, I was at the Sun Tavern in Kings-Street Westminfter, and in comes Jack Farwel who was then Deputy Baily of West minster; and Stroud who was Head Baily being Sick, Farwell was then to Officiate as Head Baily; Well, faid some of the Company, how will it go to Morrow, Mr. Farmel? will Sir William Waller carry it? No,I hope not, replyes Farwel, I hear he intends to be in Field very early in the Morning with Four or Five hundred Horse, but if he be, to do him a kindness, I will prefently Adjourn to West minster-Hall; so that Tory was resolved to give Sir William as much Trouble as he could, to be even with him for the trouble he had given his beloved Friends the Jefuits. And indeed so zealous have the Tories been in the management of their Plot, and so desirous to see it succeed, that some have morgaged their Honesty, and others have pawned their Honour for the carrying it on. AN

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APPENDIX,

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A Description of *Popery*, and the Designs of the Popish and *Tory* Plots.

Opery is a large Fabrick, of a vast extent, it being above one Thousand Leagues in Compass, and above one Thousand years in Building; the chief Contriver was the Devil, and the Master Workman the Pope; the Foundation whereupon this Superstructure is Built, is a false Interpretation of Holy Scripture, ramm'd down with a Battery of Holy Pretences, the Corner Stone (that the work might be Immortal) is made of a large square piece of polished Infallibility, cut out of the Quarry of Diabolical Pride and Arrogancy, and Cemented with the Blood of Emperours and Kings, and curioufly Enamel'd with Usurpation and Tyranny; the Porch is built with strong Delusion, and Satannical Deceits and Allurements, covered over with Universality, upon the Front of which is engraven in Capital Letters, All those that enter not in here are Dami'd for ever; this Writing is enamel'd round with firong Perlivations, and convincing Arguments made of Fire and Faggot; the Gates whereat you enter are made of Ignorance, curiously Carved after the Pagan Fashion; the Hinges upon which they turn, and the Locks and Bars wherewith they are secured are all made of Implicit Faith, the Stairs by which you ascend to the Gates, are made of Forgery and Imposture, fastened and secured with pretended Donations; within the Gate is a spacious square Yard, paved with Holy Chears and Pious

Pious Frauds, polished with Serpentine Subtilty, till they are as fmooth as Glass, so that all those that walk thereon have their Feet tript up infensibly, and by that fall rendered uncapable of ever standing upright again without a Miracle; the Walls are Built of falle and pretended Miracles, Cemented with Impudence and Atheism, the Pillars which uphold the Towering Pride of this lofty Fabrick are Trentine Councils and Decrees, curiously Carved and Adorned with Profaneness and Blasphemy, the Rafters are all made of Purgatory and Trantubstantiation, Floored with works of Supererrogation, and curioufly Cieled with Franciscan and Ignatian It ventions; Beautified and Varnished over with Canonization; the Rooms are all hung with strong delusion and Flattery, richly Imbroidered and Adorned with Pompous and Ceremonious Worship; the Stairs by which those that enter, ascend to nrst, second and third Stories, are made of Blood and Cruelty, and exactly shaped like that of the Parifian Maisacre, supported by Pardons and Indulgences of all fins for a Thousand Years to come; the Rails and Bannisters are made of Rebellion and Treason, painted with the Blood of Princes and Nobles, and richly Adorned with the Spoils of Emperours and Kings, as Crowns, Scepters, and the like; all the Doors of the three first Stories are made of voluntary Humility, polithed Idolatry and blind Obedience; the Stairs which lead up to the fourth Story, are made with Boards of Spanish Inquisition, supported by specious Pretences of increaling the Catholick Religion, and Converting Moors and Indians to the Christian Faith; the Rails and Bannisters are made of Racks and Dungeons, painted with the Blood of Martyrs, and Varnished over with the Tears of Orphans and Widdows; the Rooms are all hung, and Adorned with Invincible Armadoes, Powder Treasons, and Irish Rebellions; and round the Rooms hang feveral curious Pictures of the feveral Tragical Exploits of their famous Hero the Duke D'alva in the Netherlands; and upon the Cielings are Painted the lively Representation of the Assassination of the two French Kings; the Windows are of several Forms, but they are all glazed with Believing as the Church believes, a kind of Italian Invention, fo clouded and shaded over, that whosoever is within side, are not able to discern things as they are, but embrace Shadows for real Substances, as the feigned Knights of old were wont do, when by the Power of Magick Spells, they were confined within the Walls of Castles rear'd b. Inchantment; and least the Sun-Beams thould Penetrate through the Windows, (which is almost im possible) they have provided strong Shutters of unknown Tongues, fo that not one glimple of faving knowledge can enter. But the first Story which is now in Building, is the most famous and splendid part of the whole Fabrick: the Walls are built of Jesuitical Subtilty, cemented with French Flattery, the Stairs are all made of Flaming Towns and Cities, supported by Fireballs and other Combustible matter, all a-long the Stairs hang feveral large Pictures of Expectation, and on the top of the Stairs stands a stately Image of Vain-hope; the Rafters are all made of intentional Massacre and Destruction, and Floor'd with spoyl of Hereticks, and Cieled with White Horse and Wild House Consults; the Rooms are all hung with. Horrid Plots and Hellish Conspiracies, cariously Embroidered with Traiterous Refolves and Bloody Determinations, and richly furnished with Assassination and Murder, the Doors are all made of Auricular Confession, and turn upon Hinges made of Oaths of Secrefie; the Cornishes, Architraves, Frenes, and the like, are made of Confecrated Daggers and Pistols Artificially wrapt up in long Cravats; and the whole Fabrick being almost finished, they resolve to Lead it over with Extirpation of Northen Heresie, Sodered with a mixture of Smithsteld Piles, and No Faith to be kept with Hereticks; but the Building being much indammaged by fome Storms lately raised against it, and the Work-men fearing least it should be quite Battered down and Demolished before they can get it Leaded, have been at a vast charge to buy a large Tarpawlin made of Tory Shamplots, which are so artificially Sewed together, that it's a matter of incredible difficulty to differn the Seams, and withall to very large, that they doubt not but with it to cover the whole Fabrick, and thereby not only fecure it from being Demolished, but also from being much indamaged by those Storms, untill they can get it Leaded over as aforesaid.







